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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/033,246	12/27/2001	David Botstein	P2930R1C12	9942

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EXAMINER

FREDMAN, JEFFREY NORMAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1634

DATE MAILED: 04/14/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/033,246

Applicant(s)

BOTSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Jeffrey Fredman

Art Unit

1637

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 22-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 22-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

The current application is denied priority to PCT/US/99/28551 and the various provisional applications cited because a sequence search by the STIC did not find matches to SEQ ID NO: 21 and 22 in these applications. If, in fact, the sequences were present in the applications, but they did not comply with sequence rules, Applicant is requested to specifically identify by page and line number the location of the sequences. Applicant is also requested to specifically identify any substantial and specific utilities present in these priority applications.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 22-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks patentable utility.

The current claims are drawn to a genus of nucleic acids which encode a protein termed PRO1868 in the specification.

Credible Utility

Following the requirements of the Utility Guidelines (See: Federal Register: December 21, 1999 (Volume 64, Number 244), revised guidelines for Utility.), the first inquiry is whether a credible utility is cited in the specification for use of the proteins. The cited utilities in the specification are that the protein is related to the A33 protein,

which the specification states is a colorectal cancer marker protein. The specification therefore seems to indicate that there is some utility with regard to diagnosis of inflammatory diseases in the colon using this protein or to screen for compounds which would inhibit such inflammatory disease. The specification also argues that the protein functioned as an inhibitor of T-cell proliferation (see example 13). These utilities are credible.

Upon identification of credible utilities, the next issue is whether there are any well established utilities for the protein. No well established utilities for this specific PRO1868 protein or nucleic acid are identified in either the specification or in the cited prior art.

Substantial utility

Given the absence of a well established utility, the next issue is whether substantial utilities are disclosed in the specification. Here, the evidence in the specification provided is that the protein is related by homology to the A33 protein, which is a marker for colorectal cancer. This relationship lacks any of the hallmarks of utility. The homology does not imply that the proteins are similar in any function way, or that they are expressed in similar tissue types or under similar conditions. There is no biological activity, expression pattern, phenotype, disease or condition, ligand, binding partner or any other specific feature which is disclosed as being associated with PRO1868. Without any further information, there is no expectation that the protein will have any properties in common with the A33 protein. There is an abundance of evidence that very similar proteins can perform very different functions. For example,

Rost et al (J. Mol. Biol. (2002) 318(2):595-608) notes regarding assignment of enzymatic activity based upon homology comparisons that "The results illustrated how difficult it is to assess the conservation of protein function and to guarantee error-free genome annotations, in general: sets with millions of pair comparisons might not suffice to arrive at statistically significant conclusions (abstract)." Thus, even high levels of homology do not necessarily correlate with actual protein function. In the current case, where not only is the function of PRO1868 not known, but no function has been identified for the related A33 protein, the expectation is even lower that there is any utility that can be derived based upon this association.

As noted in the utility guidelines, basic research on a product to identify properties and intermediate products which themselves lack substantial utility are all insubstantial utilities (see page 6 of the Utility guideline training materials). If there were evidence of the association of PRO1868 as a colorectal cancer associated marker itself, this evidence might be sufficient to provide a substantial utility. First, there is NO data in the specification showing association of PRO1868 with any disease state.

Second, the T-cell inhibition data does not provide a substantial utility for several reasons. First, no evidence has been presented that this inhibition was specific to the PRO1868 molecule itself. As Burns et al (Cellular Immunology (1983) 82(2):426-31) title states "Mouse monoclonal antibodies can nonspecifically inhibit the proliferation of human T-cell growth factor-dependent T cells." Thus, the inhibition assay shown in the specification is insufficient, without a demonstration of proper controls and specific data showing the particular result, that the compound has utility as a T-cell inhibitor. The

absence of data is particularly striking since there is no evidence that the effect was statistically significant, that the effect was reproducible, or that the effect was anything other than a nonspecific effect due to the presence of an exogenous protein in the mixture. The T-cell inhibition data is further flawed as evidence of utility because the example expressly indicates that the use is as a therapy to suppress the immune system. However, there is no evidence that the PRO1868 polypeptide is capable of inhibiting an immune system in any therapeutic setting.

Specific Utility

In the current case, even if the substantial utility argument above were found unpersuasive, there is no specific utility given for this protein and resultant nucleic acid. The protein has not been associated with any disease, any condition, any enzymatic activity or any other specific feature. The only association is that it has some homology to a protein, A33, which is associated with colorectal cancer. As the utility guideline training materials note on page 5-6, "Similarly, a general statement of diagnostic utility, such as diagnosing an unspecified disease, would ordinarily be insufficient absent a disclosure of what condition can be diagnosed". Here, there is no disclosure of any condition which can be diagnosed and hence, no specific utility.

Finally, with regard to the utility analysis, the current situation directly tracks Example 4 of the utility guidelines, where a protein of entirely unknown function was characterized as lacking utility.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 22-26 and 35-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In analysis of the claims for compliance with the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, the written description guidelines note regarding genus/species situations that "Satisfactory disclosure of a ``representative number" depends on whether one of skill in the art would recognize that the applicant was in possession of the necessary common attributes or features of the elements possessed by the members of the genus in view of the species disclosed." (See: Federal Register: December 21, 1999 (Volume 64, Number 244), revised guidelines for written description.)

All of the current claims encompass a genus of nucleic acids which are different from those disclosed in the specification. The genus includes variants for which no written description is provided in the specification. This large genus is represented in the specification by only the particularly named SEQ ID Nos 21 (which encodes the protein in SEQ ID NO: 22). This is particularly true for the 10 mer claim of claim 37,

which has an even broader genus. Thus, applicant has express possession of only one particular sequence in a genus which comprises hundreds of millions of different possibilities. Here, no common element or attributes of the sequences are disclosed, not even the presence of certain domains.

There is no showing or evidence which links structural limitations or requirements to any particular functional limitations. Further, these claims encompass alternately spliced versions of the proteins, allelic variants including insertions and mutations, inactive precursor proteins which have a removable amino terminal end, and only specific nucleic and amino acid sequences have been provided. No written description of alleles, of upstream or downstream regions containing additional sequence, or of alternative splice variants has been provided in the specification.

It is noted in the recently decided case The Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co. 43 USPQ2d 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1997) decision by the CAFC that

"A definition by function, as we have previously indicated, does not suffice to define the genus because it is only an indication of what the gene does, rather than what it is. See *Fiers*, 984 F.2d at 1169- 71, 25 USPQ2d at 1605- 06 (discussing *Amgen*). It is only a definition of a useful result rather than a definition of what achieves that result. Many such genes may achieve that result. The description requirement of the patent statute requires a description of an invention, not an indication of a result that one might achieve if one made that invention. See *In re Wilder*, 736 F.2d 1516, 1521, 222 USPQ 369, 372- 73 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (affirming rejection because the specification does "little more than outlin[e] goals appellants hope the claimed invention achieves and the problems the invention will hopefully ameliorate."). Accordingly, naming a type of material generally known to exist, in the absence of knowledge as to what that material consists of, is not a description of that material. "

In the current situation, the definition of the nucleic acids as having a particular percent identity lacks any specific structure, since it is in the absence of knowledge of the material composition.

It is noted that in Fiers v. Sugano (25 USPQ2d, 1601), the Fed. Cir. concluded that

"...if inventor is unable to envision detailed chemical structure of DNA sequence coding for specific protein, as well as method of obtaining it, then conception is not achieved until reduction to practice has occurred, that is, until after gene has been isolated...conception of any chemical substance, requires definition of that substance other than by its functional utility."

The current situation is a definition of the compound without identifying the structure function relationship of the compound, so that the compound is claimed solely by the functional utility of percent homology without any additional structural limitations.

In the instant application, certain specific SEQ ID NOs are described. Also, in Vas-Cath Inc. v. Mahurkar (19 USPQ2d 1111, CAFC 1991), it was concluded that:

"...applicant must also convey, with reasonable clarity to those skilled in art, that applicant, as of filing date sought, was in possession of invention, with invention being, for purposes of "written description" inquiry, whatever is presently claimed."

In the application at the time of filing, there is no record or description which would demonstrate conception of any nucleic acids other than those expressly disclosed which comprise SEQ ID NOs: 21 and 22.. Therefore, the claims fail to meet the written description requirement by encompassing sequences which are not described in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 – Scope of Enablement

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 22-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Factors to be considered in determining whether a disclosure meets the enablement requirement of 35 USC 112, first paragraph, have been described by the court in *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (CA FC 1988). *Wands* states at page 1404,

“Factors to be considered in determining whether a disclosure would require undue experimentation have been summarized by the board in *Ex parte Forman*. They include (1) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (2) the amount of direction or guidance presented, (3) the presence or absence of working examples, (4) the nature of the invention, (5) the state of the prior art, (6) the relative skill of those in the art, (7) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (8) the breadth of the claims.”

The nature of the invention

The claims are drawn to a nucleic acid which encodes the PRO1868 protein. The invention is in a class of invention which the CAFC has characterized as “the unpredictable arts such as chemistry and biology.” *Mycogen Plant Sci., Inc. v. Monsanto Co.*, 243 F.3d 1316, 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

The breadth of the claims

The claims broadly encompass not only the particular PRO1868 encoding nucleic acid but also include any nucleic acid which shares 80% homology to that sequence.

Quantity of Experimentation

The quantity of experimentation in this area is extremely large since there is significant variability in the activity of polypeptides and nucleic acids. It would require significant study to identify the actual function of the PRO1868 protein and nucleic acid, and identifying a use for this protein would be an inventive, unpredictable and difficult undertaking in itself. This would require years of inventive effort, with each of the many intervening steps, upon effective reduction to practice, not providing any guarantee of success in the succeeding steps.

The unpredictability of the art and the state of the prior art

The art is extremely unpredictable with regard to protein function in the absence of reliable information regarding the protein activity. Even very similar proteins, as shown by homology, may have very different functions (see Rost et al (J. Mol. Biol. (2002) 318(2):595-608). In the current case, where no specific information is known regarding the function of the protein in actual biological organisms, it is entirely unpredictable what function and activity will be found for this protein. The prior art does not resolve this ambiguity, since no prior art activity is identified for the protein.

Working Examples

The specification has one working example in which the protein acts to inhibit T-cell proliferation, but the working example lacks sufficient information regarding

internal controls to show that the protein was, in fact, the cause of the inhibition. As noted by Burns above, there can be nonspecific activities which achieve this result.

Guidance in the Specification.

The specification, while correlating PRO1868 with A33, did not teach any actual function or use for PRO1868 .

Level of Skill in the Art

The level of skill in the art is deemed to be high.

Conclusion

Thus given the broad claims in an art whose nature is identified as unpredictable, the unpredictability of that art, the large quantity of research required to define these unpredictable variables, the lack of guidance provided in the specification, the presence of a working example which does not address the issue of the efficacy of the control and the negative teachings in the prior art balanced only against the high skill level in the art, it is the position of the examiner that it would require undue experimentation for one of skill in the art to perform the method of the claim as broadly written.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 22-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nagase et al, (DNA Research (February 2000) 7:65-73).

As noted in the priority section above, this application is currently granted priority only to parent application 09/866,034 and not to PCT/US9/28551 or the provisional applications regarding the claimed subject matter because the sequences were not found in the sequence search in the PCT. If there is priority, Applicant is requested to identify the basis of the support by application number, page and line number and also identify supporting utilities found in the same specification by page and line number.

Nagase teaches a nucleic acid with a 99.8% match with SEQ ID NO: 21 and which encodes SEQ ID NO: 22 (see attached alignment, KIAA1440 and Nagase et al, figures 1 and 2). Nagase teaches placement of these sequences into vectors and host cells (see figure 1, and attached alignment which notes that the gene is in the bluescript vector). It is noted that with regard to, for example, the sequence region that is disclosed has 2 nucleotide differences in a sequence of 3433 nucleotides. It is noted that the art recognizes that sequencing errors occur in a range between 0.3 % and 2.5%, as evidenced by Richterich (Genome Research (1998) 8:251-259). In the 3433 nucleotide sequence which is the first sequence of claim 22, two errors would represent less than a 0.2% error rate. Thus, these sequences are identical within the error range available and the anticipation rejection is proper

9. Claims 35 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yao et al, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1996), 93(20), 10626-10631.


Yao teaches a sequence which comprises the first 10 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 21, thereby meeting the limitations of claims 35 and 37 (see U64828, nucleotides 4341-4351).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey Fredman whose telephone number is 703-308-6568. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Benzion can be reached on 703-308-1119. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3014 for regular communications and 703-305-3014 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.



Jeffrey Fredman
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1637

April 10, 2003